LETTER FROM A. G. RIDDLE. THE GOVERNMENT AND PROPER OF WASHINGTON-NO USEFUL AND INDEPENDENT POWER IN THE HANDS OF THE PROPLE-MISSORTUNES OF THE

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sig: The Constitution, which places the District in the exclusive legislative power of foreignets, has m the main been correlated by the appointment of foreigners to its important subordinate positions, as was proper under the governing principle. Upon at to power of the present dominant party. succeeded by one from Virginia. The present is a resident of the District. In the structure of the ome Court of the District, one judge was from Ohio, one from New York, one from Virginia, and one from Delaware. Upon the refirement of the last, he was succeeded by one from Alabonn, and when an additional judge was added, he was taken from Wisconson. When I disclose the condition of the law supposed to be in force here, the of the District, and our bar upon each of the last ocannously submitted names to the Presiapetent to any position known to our judi-To mark his appreciation of our own judg-Executive sent to the Senate the name of a man never admitted to any judicial bar. Of the court thus constructed, the chief clerk was selected from e-no one of the District was competent

to that place, probably was the reason, Upost the demise of the late District Government, succeeded by the present commission, one was selected from Oido, of course; one from Missouri, and one from New-York. The Missourian was succeeded by a gentleman last employed in Japan, and formerly a distinguished commander in the Navy, though a sojourner of the District when in this country. The su cessor to the New-Yorker has Just been selected from the District. All officials of the late District Government were by the law which created it residents of the District, a Congressional declaration upon the matter, whatever may be its value.

It must be borne constantly in adad that the District is not a part of any State, and sustains no political relations with any. To it they are all foreign It has the fastering care of none. Being thus isolated, and in a sense independent, it requires all the domeswhich a State provides for itself, with the National State Government; and is sustained and built up by its developing care, growing with the State of which

The District has never had these privileges and advantages. Its fortune was rather that of a foundling abandened on the benks of a lonely river, and only placed in the national hespitalte be left to languish without food, fire, clothes or light. If it did not at once spring into maturity and beauty, it was not its own fault. It can be said that no other serican city ever languished through an infancy so long and belpless as the Federal Capital. At the ation of the District its entire population was about eight thousand, composed of slave-owners dst of slavery, which the Government fostered with a care never bestowed on its Capital. people were without large capital or enteridea of developing the natural resources of the Distriet, which were considerable, of inviting an occuble. It did lay open a broad pestilential ditch, from the mouth of Rock Creek to the mouth of the Anacosts, across the city, and thus formed an island by n fever-breeding nuisance, which it kept active for that jurpose until the late District Government closed and scaled it.

The feeble village of Washington was granted a charter; a body, called a Levy Court, was invented for the rural precincts, and with these and the old municipality of Georgetown each independent of the other two, the District was left to itself. Nobody expected that with such beginnings and means it would speedily assume the proportions, powers and bearings of a presperous community. These who aware of it—is that no duplicate piece can be produced hotels, run backs, and become the menials of Senatander such influences, do not always rapidly develop unusual aptitude for great careers and great destinies. It always was, and still is, the avowed policy of Cengress so to shape the character of the District, that manufactures should never exist in it, and commerce be impossible. As this could be accomplished by misrule and neglect, distinguished success attended the persistent effort. "The Capital" -said Congress-"shall be a serene place, to which statesmen can steal away from the turmoil of the busy world, drink their whicky, and ruminate their toogeto in peace, and calmly philosophize upon the great problems of human destiny and government, undisturbed by the clamor of non-political buyers and sellers, and the din and soiling grime of machinery, not necessary to the party." Congress would not have a city of vulgar industries and

It has not made it a sent of learning, the abode of the sciences, the resort of scholars and artists, and the retreat of leisurely culture; nor has it contribnted considerably to make it in any way the fitting capital of a great modern Republic. Whatever has been done in this fast direction was the work of the late District Government, and the eagerness and avidity with which that object was prosecuted by it was the latent cause of its destruction. Intermittently, so far as the City of Washington was congovernment as it suffered under; granted, usually, for a period of twenty years, or extended from year to year by act of Congress.

The war, with its revolutions, changes and inspirations, left the District with over one hundred thousand people-Washington, in fact, was and is the District. With the infusion of new elements, and an inspiration of the old, its leading citizens with great unanimity, agitated the subject of a popular government for the District, as was distinctly foreshadowed by Mr. Madison in The Foleralist. Public meetings, speeches, newspapers, committees, and reports resulted in a carefully considered planwhich was put into the form of a bill, prepared by competent hands, specifically providing the details of a popular government. It was introduced into the two Houses, and an efficient, carefully selected delegation was instructed to do what it might to supply the omissions of Providence and the mefficiency of the common-school system, in the enlight-

entment of Congress. On the 21st of February, 1871, the resultant set was approved by the President, and in advance of the day named, the new Government entered vigoreasly upon its remarkable and brief existence, Whatever may be said of that institution, it was never charged with a lack of enterprise or energy, nor did it forfeit its powers by non-user. On the contrary, it manifested a disposition to supplement them by others not as clearly granted. On the 20th of June, 1874, this entire Government, with wipe of the Congressional sponge, was obliteraled from the National blackboard, and a triumvirate, so successful in history as a governing body, was created, to exercise so much of its governing powers assurviced it. With that Government and its personnel I am not to deal. I may remark that its legislation, on the whole, was distinguished by a clear enderstanding of the wants of the District, and so well adapted that very little of it has since been repealed or modified by Congress, which, however, is by no means conclusive of its merits. This summary end of the Government was intended by Congress and accepted by the American people as a padgment, that the people of the District were incompetent to govern themselves. When it is re-

curate estimate of its value as a mere Municipal Government. I state this forbearingly. When it is further seen, exactly, how much the people had to do with the management of their so-called Govern- silver or on gold. This ornamentation is done from the ment, further light will be thrown on that question, emside, the piece being filled with cement, or imas well as upon the responsibility and capacity of our

people, politically. The original bill as prepared made the entire Government elective and responsible to the people; as it came from Congress the people had not a shred of effective power under it. The President and Senate appointed the Governor and Secretary, and the Governor had power to veto the acts of the Legislature. The President and Senate appointed the members of the Council-the Upper House of the Legislature; also, the Board of Public Works, which at once became an omnipotent and irresponsible body; and also the Board of Health. people could elect the members of the Lower House and a delegate in Congress. Save these, they were nante and powerless. The Judiciary and other

branches of the Government remained as they were. It is thus seen that the people were without a shred of useful and independent power. They only had a negative on the President's Conneil, and when the lively quality of a large manageable element in our voting population is remembered, and the boundless power of the Board of Public Works is recalled nothing was easier than for it to utilize the colored vote, or supplement it from populous Maryland and Virginia, and control the Lower House, as its enomies in the District charged it with doing.

Congress, even, could not long endure the presence of this thing of its own production, and put it out of all men's sight; therefore the people of the District are incapable of self-government. This parallels that other modern proposition-The people of Louisiania accepted one Nichoils as Governor of the State; therefore President Hayes went back on the party which voted for him. A. G. RIDDLE. Washington, D. C., July 7, 1877.

METALLIC ART WORK.

LETTERS FROM AN EXPERT. METHODS EMPLOYED FOR DECORATIONS-REPOUSSI WORK-CHASING AND ENGRAVING-JAPANESE METAL WORK-THE BRYANT VASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: In my last letter I explained the methods used in crommenting natal surfaces with colored glass or cuancis. In this I will show what can be done municipal care accessary to a State, and with the surfaces of the metals themselves without the introduction of outside agents-that is to say, without Government to care for its Federal interests. There | heat or color. When man dist found in Nature a chunk is he other city and county in the United States that of metal, the first impression be conceived was that of does not securely rest in the cherisbing arms of a | weight. When he held it in his hand his first napuls was to strike something with it. He seen found the This was the origin of hammered or repeated work.

ery that heat would melt metal. In our advanced stage of Their government has never enterfamed the sion of the meid. Does not this seem to be a curiou primitive method of knocking out knobs and knocking to

seek places in the departments, who come to keep without the entire work expended on the original being exactly made over again. If a piece is cast, from this ors. Secretaries and Representatives, are not al- cast a new moid can be made, and a replica produced at less expense than the original, but in a hammere cherish ambitions enterprises. And a people who grow up, and children who are born and regret the hamner must be struck over again.

the different epochs of ernamental art; I will only explain the meriods now used. At the Centennial Exhib riou, much to the astonishment of Europe, America proved herself a thorough master of this art. As far as handieraft is concerned, the "Bryant Vase" showed that hammered or repoussé work was well known to our artisans, and European work of the best class, not excepting the celebrated Mitton Shield, wrought by Morel La Deuli or the linest attempt of Vechl or Attarge, for usest of these were on that surfaces, while the triumphant Amer can piece was executed in relief on a vase, every part which was hammered out. This perhaps might need lew words of explanation, yet every one will understand that it is evidently much easier to hammer out ornamen on a plate of metal than on a vase, the inside of which it s much more difficult to reach with the banamer. The nethod the Tiffanys used in producing the wase is nevertheless simple in theory, and I will endeaver to explain it. An inget of silver of sufficient size is hammered out into a round flat piece of even thickness, which will be beaten into the shape of the body of the vase. The rin of this silver disk is first hammered up, giving the piece the appearance of a deep source; on the edges of this saucer parallel dutes are next struck with a quilling have mer. The object of this is to facilitate the difficult opera tion of "drawing up" the sides. This is produced by hammering up the silver by a series of blows, striking the metal, not on an anvil, but rather over the edge of a poculiar-shaped anvit called a stake from the hamper falling on the silver a little higher than the spot that rests on the arril. The workman continues turning the piece, which he holds with one hand while he strikes with the other, hammering the bottom of the saucer with a specially shaped harmer called a "dipplus up" hammer. The silver is also worked out or "lowered." By judiciously combining the two processes of drawing up the sides and lowering the bottom, the hape of the lower part of the body of the vuse is obtained. The maileability of the metal allows the crafts non, by the careful use of his hammer, to draw in the metal at the top, thereby completing the shape. Great skill is required to keep the thickness of the silver even during the operation. Sometimes harmners made of buffate horn are used in particular parts of the process. The hammering up of the body of the Bryant vase tool

more than three weeks of constant labor. I will now show how the raised ornament is produced The next operation is that of " snarling." This cuption term signifies the process by which the requisite amount of silver bumps will be produced on the surface of the metal to allow the ornament to be worked up in relief. In many cases, for instance when the neck of a coffof Persian shape is hardly one inch in diameter, it see at first sight impossible that a hammer could be intro duced to beat out the ornament. This work is done with t sucrementation. Suppose a piece of iron eighteen or venty inches long terminated at one end by a she elbow hearing a small rounded knob, and at the other by a flat piece, also bent at right angles with the this from is introduced into the body of the vass, on the outer surface of which the ornament to be produced has been shetched: the vase is held in a hortzontal position: the rounded knob brought in contact with the inner surface; an apprentice armed with a heavy hammer, strikes the part of the tool held in the vise, and the concussion of the blow, carried along the sunring iron, causes a bump te be raised on the outer surface of the silver; soon a continuous series of lumps is produced on the vase, which sketch out the relief of the orna ment, roughly, it is true, but very much in th same way as a modeler first disposes lumps of

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the control of the many which helps to an accurate estimate of its value as a more Municipal.

In the distribution of the many which helps to an accurate estimate of its value as a more Municipal.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the distribution of the many which helps to an accurate estimate of its value as a more Municipal.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the control of the interpretation of the most general temperature of the most general temperatu

What is called flat classing is often used, especially on bedded in it if it is flat work. The decom-tion is produced in some cases by impressing the silver with flat tools, and in others by catting down the surface with sharp ones. Engraving, which is always done by cutting away a portion of the metal with tools, produces a very pleasing effect, for in this method the lines are always sharper and more brilliant than when they are ocways sharper and more brilliant than when they are oreduced by blunt tools struck with the harmone. When the
places are east in a model they are finished both with
harmoning or with cutting. In some cases on broaze
pieces the tool-work is fine energh to show the texture of
the skin. This is formed by French artisans chairf. In
other instances, the surface is covered with slight crosslines like cross-lateling on good carrivings. This is
also numb appreciated by counciscurs. In the time of
Louis XIV and Lanis XVI, the characteristic chasing was
produced by matting tools. These were small numbes
arriven with a chaser's harmonic leaving on the metallic
artises a grain very like that produced by cross-batching
or rifling. The Japanese chase their bronzes and metal work with

the most extraordinary care, and their motal work i very interesting to sindy. The peculiar sharpness of the pley. Of this I will speak in a future letter. The metal laland work, called by them Zoran, is principally done with an alloy of zine and lead, which is very malleable and easily ferced into the places prepared to receive it surface is filed down after the inlaying is done, and ng together perforated plates of different coording. The perforations not corresponding in the lowest with those in the caper ones, the modals are roble into the officer and amended as it were, for one soit twhich presents a vience, and spotted appearant a varieties defined in their ordinate of the different metal their ordinate color droing the process. The won e their original calor diving the parties, as produced is animed by them Mokaine.

FREDERIC VORS.

New-York, July 7, 1877.

DEMANDING RAPID TRANSIT.

A DOWN-TOWN DEMONSTRATION. MERCHANTS INDIGNANT AT THE OPPOSITION OF THE SURFACE ROADS-ADDRESSES BY JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, O. IL PALMER, RICHARD LATHERS, AND

OTHERS. "For the purpose of giving emphatic expression to the desire for this much, needed improve-neut," was the object of the Raphil Transit meeting held resterday at No. 111 Broadway, as stated in the call which was signed by many prominent merchants and sons doing business in the lower part of the city. L. J. Stark presided, and the list of Vice-Presidents in ed the names of Franklin Edson, B. T. Babbitt, Jesse Royt, Jonfan L. Mott, Charles B. Richard, W. B. Crugio George H. Sharpe, A. J. Sedgewick, George F. Hecker, W. Minturn, George S. Coe, Henry F. Spanidla; II. Wolfe, most of whom were present. Among others i ert, Mayor H. G. Eastman of Pomenkeepsle, William E. Dolge, Jackson S. Schultz, O. H. Palmer and Richard

fackson S. Schultz, who was the first speaker, said that of real estate in the lower part of the city, the owners of roperty on the proposed line of the reads, and the proten lower wards, he continued, would find their upavalling. Much had been done to depopulate New York by the relief furnished in New-Jersey and on Long Island, and each efforts should not be degrecated by good us. But so long as a large area of unoccupied land lay within this city's taxable limits, there was no rewhy every nerve should not be sitained to bring those waste places within the reach of people who wished cour

O. H. Palmer, the Chairman of the Second Reptd Tran sit Commission, was then introduced. The following i

on outline of his remarks: monthine of his remarks:

I had occusion to the early part of 1876 to study
apid transit profity theroughly for about two months,
me to can prefly much all that matte, shrewd and inproducts havers had to say in respect to it. I went in
he investigation without any settled convictions, bins
at pre-conceived opinous in flavor of or applies any perleater science or plant, so far as I had reflected apon
he subject, the inclination of my hand was to favor a

destroy our vitality and make what our essity of the movement, came forward to nid in the con unmantion so devontly wished for, of maning all parts

SUGGESTIONS FROM OTHER SPEAKERS Richard Lathers of Westchester County and that if rapid transit had been second ton years age, the popula tion of the city would have been doubled, and the proper-ty here would have been worth twice as much as it was orth now, because the value of property always depended on the amount of capital centering where the real estate was. "I am the owner of tenement houses in the center of the city," he said. " and they are nearly empty because the upper part of the city is not filled u with business men who can employ mechanics and others who will occupy tenements here."

Mayor Eastman of Pongakeepsic said that the absence of rapid transit here had affected the population of that city, and of other cities and towns more than 75 miles up

Dr. R. H. Cilbert read a report in regard to the Gilbert Elevated Railway made by B. Baker, Engineer of the Metropolitan District Underground Railway of London. stained figures and calculations as to the strength of the structure, the pressure on the various parts, and the total weight of metal used in each arch and span

THE RESOLUTIONS. The resolutions adopted by the meeting were as fol-

Resideed. That the people of New-York and the Hadson River counties, wentred with lone waiting for the means of rapid transit, and indigment at the embarracement thrown in its way by the surface rathroad companies, call upon the Common Council of the city to investigate the counter of those companies, and subject them to such discipline as is within the power of the city government.

ment.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be communed and to the Player of the city and the members of the Chamson Council, with a respectful request that the take all such measures as the law allows to ascertal whether the surface rathead commune, or any of them. whether the surface radical companies, or any of them, have anchouse of their corporate funds to embarrans or defeat rapid transit, and if such use is found to have been made, then that they writdraw such of the fractines of the offending companies as it is winner the power of the City Government to withdraw.

Resolved. That in the reflection of members of the next Legislature, special care be taken to nominate and cless such representatives, and such only, as are in favor of rapid transit with all their hearts.

By a special resolution the Chairman, Mr. L. J. G. N. Stark, Issue D. Cole, H. W. Dimmock, J. H. Goodwin and G. H. Scott were appointed a committee to carry out the views expressed in the resolutions.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM TRENTON. TRENTON, N. J., July 13.-There is great excitement here this morning over the sudden disap-pearance of Samuel M. Yannana, formerly a member of the Legislature and of the Common Council, a young and active business-man. He has not been seen since asf night, when he went part of the way home with friend from a Musonic lodge meeting. His hat and som papers belonging to him were found not far from his sidence, leading some persons to believe that he has been founly deals with, while others think he has gone away in consequence of serious financial embarrassment He obtained \$3,000 yesterday from a friend, to be paid to-day. Other persons are supposed to be heavily in-volved with his. Men are engaged in dragging the Assan-pink Creek and asurebing the meadows, but the general impression is that he has absended.

Pleasant child (to young man making his first call). "See here! if you're commiss often, and going to make up to one of my sisters, you'd better be sharp and pop the earstian, 'cause I've noticed, with all the other cellows, when it goes on so long it never comes to

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: Your London correspondent's remarks on the views of the Southern problem advanced by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison on a recent occasion in London, call for no comment, since a difference of opinion on this question is inevitable. Permit me, however, to correct the insinuation that Mr. Garrison was in some way a party to the publicity given to his utterances at the breakfast tendered him by the Anti-Slavery Society on June 26. I happen to know that he consented to attend it only on condition that it should be wholly private and informal, and that a pledge was given him to that effect. No one, consequently, was more surprised than himself when a reporter appeared upon the scene.

It is due to Mr. Carrison to insist upon this, be cause he took every precaution before sailing for England to ensure the private intent of his journey. To that end, he refused in advance a great number of invitations to address public meetings, and the Devonshire House Hotel gathering would have found no exception to the rule, if the pledge as to its purely social character had been respected. Your correspondent might have trusted Mr. Garrison'd word that his visit was in search of health, and had no public or political abn whatever.

Nee-York, July 13, 1877.**

M'NULTA AND THE BRAZILIAN MISSION. To the Editor of The Iribune.

Six: I am astonished at a dispatch which I read a your paper this morning saying that the Hoa. John McNulta, an ex-member of Congress from Illinois, has been offered the Brazilian Mission. This must be a mistake. I remember Mr. McNulta while he was in the House as an average Western country politician who used to imitate Gen, Logan's dress and manner. He is no doubt a respectable gentleman, but there are few ex-Congressmen whom I would not somer think of as whom I would not somer think of as possible recipients of a foreign mission. Logan's appointment was had enough, but Logan is known throughout the country, and in his way, is a Simon-pure original article, while, with due deference to McAulta, I must say that he always seemed to be a rather weak imitation.

The Brazilian mission ought to be filled by a first-class man—a man whom that barned and cultured Sovereign, Dom Pedro, would welcome to string intimmery. Such a man could do a great deal of the country of t

cial intimacy. Such a man could do a great deat to increase commerce between the two countries, are put Americans in a position to compete with English men for the trade of the Empire.

S. V. E. New-York, July 12, 1877

THE BURDEN OF THE BANKS. BEPLY OF "J. A. G." TO "A PROMINENT BANKER" -THE "RATE" OF TAX AND THE "RATIO." To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In THE TERMUNE of the 4th inst., under the head, "The Banks' Heavy Burden," "A Promi-nent Banker," is reported as saying that "if J. A. G. were better posted on the topics of which he talks, he

With due respect to any prominence the banker may have, I beg to assure him that I was well enough posted n the matter to be accurate. Will "Banker," and others operned for fairness in this matter, please observe the the Controller of the currency did not say, that the rate of ax paid by the banks in Albany, or elsewhere, to the United States for the year 1875 was 3 per cent ! He said the retio of the tax paid, etc., in a list of places published in a table on page 56 of his last report. The perversion of this matter has not in some cases been ac, idental. It has been intended to deceive and for a purpose, of which the people cannot be too jealous.

On page 57 of the report referred to, there is a table howing that the rate of taxation, National and State, in New-York was in 1875 one-eighth percent New-York, no wo-ninths per cent, State. Will " Prominent Banker marded in his comments as to the accuracy of others ! professed concern of the banks as to the oppression of the commercial community in this matter of taxation has only a thin veneering of ameerity. That kind of vir-tue has been known as long as corporations have enjoyed ceallur and special privileges. Æsop's Fables illustrate

of the report, it is shown that the ratio of New York (United States) invation to National Bank capital in the er cent. That showing out the to make a New York capiper cent. That showing ought to maken New York capitalist feel a little unconfortable, but then us a rate, he has the complicent knowledge that hew or no capitalists in other piaces can surpass and in chear understundings of the mysteries of reseasement. Perlups were "Banker" looks at the ratio of dividents made by National Ranks for the year ending Sectember, 1876, he will feel less distress. It seems that the ratio of dividents to capital in the Misdie states of which New York is one) was a per cent, and in the United States 9.4 per cent. If he knows of other lavestucials that paid so well during that period—a became if the severest depression this generation has known. I shall be pleased to have him name them.

them. Hoping that P. B. will next himself on topics of which be talks, I will leave him to amendments of his own statements, remarking that, if he is end-avoring to moral the National B arking Law he can afford to be heither moralled to surface. ati, O., July 5, 1877.

AN UNWISE APPOINTMENT.

BEITER MAN NEEDED FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT-DISAPPOINTMENT OF MEN WHO KNOW WHAT IS WANTED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: The recent appointment made by President Hayes of a man without any agricultural record or apparent fitness for the Commissionership of the Eurcau of Agriculture seems strange, to say the least, considering all that has been said by the present Administration about Civil Service Reform and selecting men of acknowledged ability to fill Important positions. Any one who has taken the pains to make himself familiar with the history and workings of the Agricultural Department knows only too well what an expensive and useless concern it has been since its establishment, falling far short of what he earnest friends of agriculture throughout the country feel that seen a Department might be made under the direction of a man of ability and scientific attainments. Since the formation of the Department, if the main object of the authorities was to destroy its usefulness, no more effectual method could be hit upon than placing at its head the three men in turn who have occupied the its head the three men in turn can have occupied to position of Commissioner of Agriculture. The first apparament and present lineaulend, both Pennsylvanians, cave given abundant proof of their income teney. Their lack of about has brought the Department into ridicale by the intelligent agricultural press and geople of the country. The carnest friends and believers in an advanced and enlightened system of agriculture looked forward to and appealed to President Haves for the appointment of a competent man, and one was had practical knowledge complete with scientific attainments, to be prominent of a competent hard, and one who had practic knowledge compled with scientific attainments, to blaced at the lead of the Department of Agriculture, that its usefulness might be fairly tested under into good direction. But there ascens to be no such good in in stere for this affing concern. The recent appointmen-made by the President of Gen. Without G. LeDus, Minnesota, as Commissioner of Agriculture, is a surpri-as well as a disappointment, to those interested in sein time agriculture. There is, however, one grain of said the agriculture. There is, however, one grain of satis, action in the announcement from Washington that the lew Commissioner Intends to relain the services of the artistlem and Elymonogist in the Department.

Neturk, N.-J., July 0, 1877.

P. T. Q.

"THE PRIEST IN ABSOLUTION." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: In answer to your correspondent "An American Carbolic," June 10, I beg to say that the Reman Church authorizes the use of "the musty book." The Runalistic Manual is merely a copy of the Popish con called "The Garden of the Soul," by the late Bishop Englard, and approved by Archbishop Hughes, and I suppose has not with the approbation of the Red Hat. Your correspondent "An American Catholic" is either a Bar or else is ignorant of the books of his Church. Let Engalyte Jour Roman correspondent to leave the filthy Church and seek salvation through Jesus Carist. He will flad it in the New Testament.

An Episcopalian.

New York, July 10, 1877.

[We have examined "The Garden of the Sonl," and find no allusion in it to any questions to be asked by the priest in confession. It contains directions for self-examination on the Ten Commandments, and it is to these that "An Episcopalian" probably refers.-Ed.

INTEREST IN OFFICE-HOLDERS o the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Won't you please let me suggest the

net that the bulk of newspaper readers are not only not interested in but are disgusted with the prominent given in most newspapers to appointments to office They are furnished to satisfy. Less promuence would beip Cavil Service Reform, by putting the subject in the help Civil Service Retorm, by putting the subject of the background. Won't some one confirm those views? Who cares for a half-column over a Port-Callector, any more than over the chickens in some one's backward? Some few pointeness do, and they only. Therefore, put it all in a corner, and let us hear comething that don't taint the air.

A SUBSCRIBER. Phicadelphia, July 7, 1877.

FRED. DOUGLASS' SEIZER."

To the Editor of The Iridune.
Siz: In your report of Fred. Douglass' visit to his old master, he is made to say he "left Capt. Auld,"

Has it is one of the based seitlements on Long leland.
Mr. Smith was ever seventy-five years of age at the time of his death. He left four children—two sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter was the wife of William to his old master, he is made to say he "left Capt. Auld,"

Was a leading member of the Methodist Church at Rock-

HOW CLINTON BECAME GOVERNOR. AN ENAMPLE OF "FRAUD" WHICH TAMMANY HALL MIGHT STUDY BEFORE IT WAILS AGAIN IN PUB-LIC-VOTES LAWFULLY CAST, BUT THROWN OUT

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sta: In the year 1792 George Clinton was declared duly elected Governor of the State of New York by a majority of one hundred and eight (108) votes. By force of the then existing laws the votes for Governo Lieutenant-Governor and Schators were canvassed by a joint committee of the two Houses of the Legislature consisting of six members from each House. The Constitution of the State (section 26) provided that Sherid's should be annually appointed, and that no person should be capable of holding that office more than four years cessively, or of holding any other office at the same time. By statute it was provided that one of the fuspectors of Elections should deliver the ballots and poll-lists scaled up, to the Sheriff of the County; and it was provided by law that each and every Sheriff of the respective connules in this State should, upon receiving sald inclosures, without opening any of them, or inspecting either of them, but the said enclosures, and every one of them, into one box, to be well inclosed and scaled by him, under his band and seal, with the name of his county written on the back, and be delivered by him into the office of the Secretary of this State, where the same was to be safely kept. It was provided that all question ng on the canvass of the votes should be decided by ajority of the members of the joint committee attend

These points are stated, as they must be held in mind to understand the question on which the election of Mr. Clinton turned. Richard R. Smith was Sheriff of the County of Otsego from the 17th day of February, 1791, to hold until the 18th of February, 1792. He notified to the Council of Appointment, which then made the Sheriffs that he would not accept the office for another term, and tide he did on the 13th day of January, 1792. The Coun tiels he did on the 13th day of January, 1792. The Council of Appointment did not make another appointment until the 30th of Macch, 1792, when Benjamin Gilbert was appointed. His commission was activered to Stephen Van Rensselaer, on the 13th, to be forwarded by him to Gilbert, and it was not till the 11th day of May, 1792, that he qualified. Thus, either smith held over the term of his appointment from February 18 to May 11, or there was no sheriff of Otsego County during that period of S2 days. To compleme the matter still more, Smith was on the first Theesing of April, 1792, elected Supervisor of the town of Otsego, and on the first Theesiay in May took his sent in the Board of Supervisors and neted as such officially.

On the 3d day of March the ballots of the County of Otargo were delivered to him as Sheriff, and by him in closed in a box on or about the 3d day of May, which our he sent by a special deputy to the Secretary of State There was no dispute in regard to the votes that were cast nort sent in the box to the Secretary of State. But the questions were: (1.) Was Richard R. Smith the Sheriff of the County when he received and forwarded the ballets by his special deputy! (2.) If he was not sheriff, can the votes sent by his be canvassed; Thess questions were summitted for advice by the Joint Committee to the two United States Senators, Rains King and Aeron hair. Mr. King's common was, that measured as the term of four years had set existed from the time of Smith's appointment and his successor had not taken possession of the office, he was legally Sheriff of Oisego County at the time the votes were forwarded. It not legally Sheriff, he was Sheriff in fact—and though such acts of an officer de facto as are voluntary and exclusively beneficial to himself are void, yet such acts as tend to the public utility are vallet. Mr. Barr held that as there was no similar in New-York authorizing a Sheriff to exercise the functions of his office after his term expires, therefore when his term expires the Sheriff ceased officially to exist.

The canvassers followed Burr's advice, and thus de-Sheriff of the County when he received and forwarded

The canvassers followed Burr's advice, and thus defeated the will of the people, for every one agreed that the votes of Otsego being counted, Jay would have a majority of about 300. King advised so as to give the will of the people its just rights and powers. Burr, being a Democrat, decided as a Democrat, and George Clinter took the high office of Governor of the State of New York by no better quibble than this, when neither he nor electors of Otsego County that did find their way to the electors of Otsego County that did find their way to the office of the Scaretary of State, and were before the can-vessurs, if counted, would have given most justly the office to another man. How could George Chiaton take the office meter such circumstancest. The only maker is: by how the entrussers niche could decide, and no Court could review Eadr work, and having made a de-cision in tave of Ciraton, he alone could legally hold the office. Hammerd in his pointent instery of the State of New-York says: He must lave been apprised of the aute of the case before the canvassers de-cided, as time was taken by them to consult counsel and obtain written opinions. Ought not flow Clinton to have volunteered his odytee to them And if he mat advised them to allow the disputed votes, is it possible that a majority of the Committee, being tsonal and political friends, would have rejected

He was not large enough to desuch a thing as Hemmond suggested, but he was one of the founders of the GEORGE GEDDER. Fairmount, N.-Y., July 6, 1877.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sm: I am a Democrat and did all I could to sket S. J. Tilden, as I thought be would make a goo President. But as Mr. Hayes is now the President and he has so far proved himself a good man, a man of the people, I most hearthy accept him. Let me further say, deed yet to find the first Democrat, of any kind, who is not exceedingly pleased with his course. I would like the lift Mr. Hayes that he working farmer and the mechanic, the men who pay the traces of the nation are his backers. They are getting sick of narry, indees they are got meaning sick of narry, indees they are got meaning Democrats to send in an assuring letterto Mr. Hayes, while the enemies of good government, are trying to break him down, let us rise like one man in support of him. Furthermore we need a reform mour irresponsible system of government. Give us the responsible system as it exists in kingland to-day and a brighter star will down upon our nation. Away with fixed terms of office.

Xecute, N. Y. July 7, 1877.

Newerk, N. Y. July 7, 1877.

BONDHOLDERS DEFRAUDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: The receiver of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Mr. Kinz, of the Palifmore and Ohio, having in his superior judgment seen fit to pay off some of the "selected tavorites" of the floating debt credit ors, and to such an extent that he had not sufficient neans to pay the January coupons on first mortgages, and thus protect the company "from the consequence of a six months' default," is it not about time that the first morteage creditors should sternly insist on their rights, and proceed at once to fereclose! This busines of preferring floating debt creditors at the expense of first mortgage bond-holders, who really own the road, has first mortgage bond-holders, who really own the road, has gone on until the whole country is such. Even interest on second mortgage bonds (probably held by the Baitimore and Oako was generously paid from receipts in hands of the receiver, and the large sun of \$604,000 of the floating debt cas paid off, while the poor first mortgage creditors are left to whistle for two maps of coupons. It respectfully submit that the vicious principle has gene on long enough. Let the first mortgagors now make their work short and sharp, and teach the country that they have some rights that even a receiver is bound to admit.

Very tork, July 7, 1877.

FRIENDS OF AMERICA IN ENGLAND. To the Editor of The Tribune

New-York, July 7, 1877.

Sin: Commenting upon C. M. Clay's "singularly indiscreet letter" in Saturday's Table Ne. you say,
"Nettred diplomate should be inhibited from writing
letters on international issues." Why so to Recause they new something about "international issues!" know something about "international issues!" Mr. Clay's observations are, in the main, correct. Perhaps he mistakes the motives which prompt the philanthropic enterprises of the English. The English are not all of one mind and one purpose. There are many sincere philanthropists and to any true friends of American institutions among them. But if in our next period of minoral calamity, the ruling class of England shall be friend us, it will not be from the love tacy bear us, but from dietakes of produces tanget them by they Alabam experience.

3. W. E. West, Russer, Ph. July 2, 1877.

Experience. Wilker-Barre, Pa., July 2, 1877. CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE WISELY.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: Your editorial on the Chinese mode of

selebrating our National independence is certainly a com-non sense view of the whole matter and in common with many sympathizers in this direction of reform, I desire imany sympathies in an electron of relocal, I assure to express to you my gratification in the perusal of your article on "A Marked Improvement." Friends of mine, and myself purpose to leave no stone untrained towards securing a law at the session of our next Legislature which will cutirely abolish this mischevious way of celebrating the 4th of Jally.

New Haven, July 7, 1877.

P DEATH OF AN OLD LONG ISLAND SETTLER. Hewlett Smith, one of the most prominent citizens of Rockville Center, and probably one of the oldest settlers of Long Island, died at his residence at Rockville Center on Thursday. Mr. Smith was born at Rockville Center, as was also his father, probably 50 years before him. It has been generally supposed that his native town was a recent settlement, but these facts indicate that it is one of the oldest settlements on Long Island.

CHEATING THE POOK.

SWINDLING BY FALSE WEIGHTS.

LIST OF SOME OF THE DEALERS WHO HAVE VIO-LATED THE LAW-NEGLECT BY THE INSPECTORS. Complaint of neglect of duty was made yesterday against Jacob J. Banta, one of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures. The charges were presented to Mayor Ety, and are in substance as follows:

That Ranta has not once in every three months delivered a copy of the register kept by bim of weights, measures, etc., which he has inspected. That he has not reported to the Scaler of Weights and Measures the natures of the persons mentioned below, whose weights, measures, etc., were found by bim to be incorrect. That he has not reported to the Corporation Attorney the names and places of business of the following persons, making use of frandulent or inscaled weights or measures, gauges or balances: GROCERA-

A. Bairnbann, 762 Ninth-ave.—One wood measure.

J. O Barnby, 193 blanth-ave.—One scale and one weight,
James Conlan, 88 Greenwich-ave.—Three scales, three tin neasures.

A. Orioman, 422 West Thirty conth-st.—Three scales, four fin

veights and measures.

1. Klopter, 800, righth-ave.—One scale and one weight.

11. Koster, 600 Vinth ave.—One tin measure.

11. Klopten, 700 Tenth ave.—One scale, four fin measure.

Michaels, Twenty-third st. and Ninth ave. -Three work teasures, one illumeasure. J. Ryan, 782 Washington st.—Pive scales, fifteen weights, and tr. Roff, 408 Sevenih-ave.-Pour tin measures, Iwo wood

W. Germant, C39 Ninthew, candy—Thirty measures.
John Korre, S7 Sixth av., candy—One scale and I wrig
P. Harste, 687 Sixth av., candy—One scale and I weig
Christoffels & Rev., 53 Sixth av., segars—One scale w
J. C. Aute., 114 Tenth av., butcher—One beam and I w
C. Kirchhoff, 885 Tenth av., butcher—One spring

edenberg, 284 Tenth-ave., Lager Beer Saleen-Two

casores. Fork City Ice Co., 409 W, 12th-st.—Five Scales. 2 Co., 3td-st., N. R. Ico Dealers.—One scale. cmo, 134 Greenwich ave., Craexer Baker.—One scale. ne weight. H. Ingersell, 34th-st., below, 11th-ave. Feed Dealer.-One with and weight.

Mr. Boyd recites, in his communication to the Mayor, that since his appointment as Corporation Attorney, he

has been constantly in receipt of complaints charging the Inspecto a of Weights and Measures with neglect of control of controversy in the Cours who were the legal by a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court. First District, John J. Banta and Theodore S. Kent were eclared the Inspectors. Mr. Boyd writes:

deciated the Inspectors. Mr. Boyd writes:

I he we carefully examined into the subject and am informed that, owing to the fact that such inspectors have wholly faffed to perform their duties under the law, the weights, measures, scale beams, steelyards, and other instruments used for weighing, are defective and incorrect in this city. The inspectors, in many instances, have seemed it a sufficient performance of their duty to demand and receive a fee for inspecting these instruments, but have wholly fathed to perform the essential part of their duty in reporting the rances of these who have tailed to comply with the law in causing their instruments to be scaled.

The furnity for few weeks are railed attention to the THE TRIBUNE s few weeks ago called attention to the

pectors. The city is divided into two Inspection Dis ricts, Broadway to Fourteenth-st. and Fourth-ave. to the

frequent complaints made to the Mayor against the In-

tricts, Broadway to Fourteenth-st. and Fourth-ave, to the Harlem River forming the lime of separation. Mr. Bapta has the First or Western District, and Mr. Kent the Eistern. The First District also includes all finit portion of the city lying south of Folton-st.

The fee allowed by law for an inspection is small, but in the aggregate the fees yield a confertable income. In miking basic to be rich, however, the storcke-pers can affer to pay, and the Inspectors, according to popular belief, have been only too ready to receive such additional sums for a not too tight hasp ection, as have largely increased their revenues. Cornoration-Attorney Boyd, in his communication, says that "very often the pager classes are obliged to submit to exterilors and wroags, using anable to seek and ooten reduces therefrom."

No charges appear against Mr. Kent, the other inspector, although Mr. Boyd, begins his letter by stating that frequent compolaints have been made against the inspectors of Weights and Measures. He also finds that both Inspectors "have wholly failed to perform their duties."

May or Ely will hear the case next week.

THE EUROPEAN EXODUS.

FIVE STEAMERS TO SAIL TO-DAY.

PASSENGER-LIST OF EACH VESSEL. Five steamers will leave this port for Etrope to day, with fair passenger-lists, although as the senson advances, there is a perceptible decrease in the number of European tourists. The Adriatic of the White Star Line, City of Chester of the Imman, and the Spain of the National Line, will start for Liverpool, The Ethiopia of the Anchor Line, will go to Glasgow, and the Main of the North German Lloyd Line, to

Bromen. The following are the lists of the saloen passen For Lavenpool.—In Stemathy Adviatio.—William Laird lettregor, R. W. Care-ron, Mass Cameron, Mrs. Henry O. Sarer, J. N. Henreson, Miss Hessen, James Baran, W. A. Beone, Saries Baran, W. A. Beone, Sarjer General Sir H. W. Norman of the British Army, v. D. B. Smith, R. Gardner, Bernard McNully, W. H. Finch, Lebman, W. L. Minnerly, Miss Kappes Mrs. J. M. Greene, iss Carrie A. George, A. E. Blockett, H. Blander, Greene, way, Mrs. Rep. cers on each steamer: President. But as Mr. Hayes is now the President and he has so far proved himself a good man, a man of the people, I must hearing accept him. Let me farther say that those of our party who deare good government are exceedingly pleased with his course so far. I have indeed yet to find the first Democrat, of any kind, who is not exceedingly pleased with his course. I would like to tell Mr. Hayes that the working farmer and the mechanic the men who pay the taxes of the nation are his backers. They are getting side to send in an assuring letter to fit. Hayes, and have a call upon all good meaning Democrats to send in an assuring letter to Mr. Hayes, who have a letter to send in a senting letter to fit. Hayes, have the enterness of good government are trying to brief the enterness of good government. Give us the responsible system of government. Give us the responsible system of government. Give us the responsible system of government. Give us the responsible system at textis in England to-day and a brinker stream of office.

Necture, N. Y. July 7, 1877.

and wife, Miss Florence Lewis, T.C. Ballay, Mrs. Mary E. Campineid, P. M. Gi bers, Master P. G. Gibert, the Rev. W. E. Huggins, W. V. Cellender, E. L. Molineaux, Gen. G. W. McCoox, Miss Anits L. Burke, Master John Burke, P., and naise, the Rev. Father M. E. Chingara, T. F. Overton, Gentre F. Fergissin and wife, E. Bock, Stephen Massin, within H. Nessier, John T. Hawkins, E. B. Peck, E. White, E. C. Palmer, George Davidson, Henry Drucken, Miss A. M. Betrard, Miss M. C. McLaughlis, John Davidson and wife, W. A. Davidson, W. B. Fandis, W. H. May, Janese, James A. Beally, George R. Janeway, Master G. G. Weifel, Baron Raymond Stillfield, Matt. Edia, Mr. Wright and servant.

Janeway, Master G. G. Weifel, Baron Raymond Stillfield, Matt. Edia, Mr. Wright and Servant.

Janeway Master G. G. Weifel, Baron Raymond Stillfield, Matt. Edia, Mr. Wright and Servant.

Janeway Master G. F. Maguire, Miss Dums, Miss Gaitor, William Ragon, Mr. B. Garton, William Ragon, Mr. B. Garton, William Ragon, Mr. B. Garton, William Ragon, Mr. B. Baron, C. F. Maguire, Miss Dums, Miss Quinby, Mr. Van Vieck, Miss C. Van Vieck, Dr. Meany, F. Godfenberg Her Rev. William A. Smith, L. F. Hong, George Beamenth, T. M. Townsend, T. B. Shenton, J. W. Shellon, L. S. Quarles, United States Cosmi at Mixing, J. Hurd and Infend, Dr. Jerome C. Smith Mr. Smith, William Birball, Dr. Jerome C. Smith Mr. Smith, William Birball, Mr. Herron, J. Pateman, Mrs. Melker, B. Fuller, child and Infant, Miss Walton, I. C. Maney, M. H. Farmer, Dr. Hund, L. McClemont, Pr. Athieway, C. L. Bell, L. D. Taylor, Mr. Walansley and Jinaily, T. Boyston, L. B. Keiley, Miss Mrs. St. L. Fettir, William Bell, Thomas Rumton, Arondoscon Elevarity, of Chanda, H. W. Purrey, L. H. Colline, A. Frieder, Mrs. Behadaw, John Granger, Mrs. Lin, Promas R. Basett, Mrs. Behadaw, John Granger, Mrs. Lin, France, A. Punter, J. P. Hund, L. McClemont, Pr. Anthony, C. L. Bell, L. D. Taylor, Mr. William R. C. Maley, D. William, A. Pottine, Mrs. Province, Mrs. Province, Mrs. Province, Mrs. Province, Mrs. Provi

VANILLA THIEVES ARRESTED. Boston, July 13 .- In the last two or three

months dealers in Vanilla beaus in New-York city, have been greatly perplexed on account of the many reviewes of that article that have taken place, in one instance to the extent of \$10,000. On the 10th instant, James E. Hyde, of No. 60 William-st., New-York, was robbed of 100 pounds of Vanilla beans, valued at \$1,200. Detective fficers to-day arrested at the Parker House, Charles M. Jobson and John Shoester, and found in their room a trunk containing \$800 worth of Vandla beans. The accused will be taken back to New-York to-night.

A congregation in Maine has concluded that a preacher may skate if he wants to, but he must keep his mouth shut when his feet fly up.